

The Dust and Gas Around beta Pictoris

Christine Chen (cchen at noao.edu), NOAO
Aigen Li, University of Missouri
Chris Bohac, University of Rochester
Kyoung Hee Kim, University of Rochester
Dan Watson, University of Rochester
Jeff van Cleve, Ball Aerospace
Jim Houck, Cornell
Karl Stapelfeldt, JPL
Michael Werner, JPL
George Rieke, University of Arizona
Kate Su, University of Arizona
Dana Backman, SOFIA/SETI Institute
Chas Beichman, Michelson Science Center
Giovanni Fazio, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
Lee Hartmann, University of Michigan
Tom Megeath, University of Toledo

We have obtained Spitzer IRS 5.5 - 35 micron spectroscopy of the debris disk around beta Pictoris. In addition to the 10 micron silicate emission feature originally observed from the ground, we for the first time also detect the silicate emission bands at longer wavelengths. The IRS dust emission spectrum is well reproduced by a dust model consisting of fluffy cometary and crystalline olivine aggregates, with an additional population of warm dust to account for the emission at $\lambda < 15$ micron. We searched for line emission from molecular hydrogen and atomic S I, Fe II, and Si II gas but detected none. We place a 3 sigma upper limit of < 17 earth masses on the molecular hydrogen S(1) gas mass, assuming an excitation temperature of $T_{\text{ex}} = 100$ K, suggesting that there is less gas in this system than is required to form the envelope of Jupiter. We hypothesize that the atomic Na I gas observed in Keplerian rotation around beta Pictoris may be produced by photon-stimulated desorption from circumstellar dust grains.